Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-4 B. 7-CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lois Frankel U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Frankel:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Blake Farenthold U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Farenthold:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kay Granger U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Granger:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

7 & G. M.C.L

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Knight U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Knight:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jaime Beutler U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Beutler:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

7 & G. U.C.L



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Martha McSally U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman McSally:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Diane Black U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Black:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Katko U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Katko:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

7 & G. 7.4CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Renee Ellmers U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Ellmers:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Alex Mooney U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mooney:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mo Brooks U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brooks:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable French Hill U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hill:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Paul Cook U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cook:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chris Collins U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Keith Rothfus U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rothfus:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Scott Perry U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perry:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

JA G. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Christopher P. Gibson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gibson:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dan Newhouse U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Newhouse:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Billy Long U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Raul Labrador U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Labrador:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-2 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy Harris U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harris:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Kelly, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

7 to G. U.

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Jordan U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jordan:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

7 & B. 7.4CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lee Zeldin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Zeldin:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jody Hice U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hice:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

7 & G. 7.4CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Collins U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy Barr, IV U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barr:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Charles W. Boustany, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Boustany:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Carlos Curbelo U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Curbelo:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Trent Kelly U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

7 & G. 7.46L



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy Neugebauer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Neugebauer:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. P.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Trey Gowdy U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Growdy:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Roger Williams U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Williams:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brad R. Wenstrup U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wenstrup:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rick A. Crawford U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crawford:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Peter DeFazio U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman DeFazio:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert Woodall, 111 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Woodall:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ander Crenshaw U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crenshaw:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Richard B. Nugent U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Nugent:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

J& B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John C. Fleming U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joe Barton U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barton:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Greg Walden U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walden:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John R. Carter U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Carter:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David W. Jolly U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jolly:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gus M. Bilirakis U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bilirakis:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chellie Pingree U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Pingree:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John L. Mica U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mica:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Pete Olson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Olson:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mark Sanford, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sanford:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lynn A. Westmoreland U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Westmoreland:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

7 & G. M.CL

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Duncan, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mac Thornberry U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Thornberry:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. 9.4CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Henry Cuellar U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Darrell E. Issa U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Issa:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. 7-CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Charles W. Dent U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Dent:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rohrabacher:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

7 & G.7.4CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeb Hensarling U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hensarling:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Sam Johnson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Malle



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joe Wilson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Edward R. Royce U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Royce:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael Simpson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Simpson:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Pete Sessions U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sessions:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kenny Marchant U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Marchant:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator

1-4 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Louie Gohmert, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gohmert:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1. A. C. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ruben Hinojosa U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hinojosa:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Marsha Blackburn U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Blackburn:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable G.K. Butterfield U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Butterfield:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Shuster U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Shuster:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rodney Frelinghuysen U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Frelinghuysen:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Don Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

JA B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom McClintock U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McClintock:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Scalise U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Scalise:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael C. Burgess U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Burgess:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Walter B. Jones U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jones:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Matt Salmon U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Salmon:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Virginia Foxx U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Foxx:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Leonard Lance U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lance:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Chabot U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Chabot:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

JA B. Mell



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Culberson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Culberson:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Christopher H. Smith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NAV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Lamborn U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lamborn:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lamar Smith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

72000

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ted Poe U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Poe:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Austin Scott U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Scott:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mick Mulvaney U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mulvaney:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank A. LoBiondo U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman LoBiondo:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Murphy U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-4 G.77-CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Duncan Hunter, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hunter:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kurt Schrader U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Schrader:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-4 B.77-CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Pearce U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pearce:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Cynthia Lummis U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Lummis:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Trent Franks U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Franks:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Timothy Walberg U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walberg:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Graves, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Graves:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ben R. Lujan, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lujan:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable James Sensenbrenner, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sensenbrenner:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. 7-CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Stephen Fincher U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fincher:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

. Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gene Green U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Green:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert J. Wittman U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wittman:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael Conaway U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Conaway:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

NOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bruce Poliquin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Poliquin:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MOV 2 3 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCarthy:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, regarding your concerns that the proposed standards for 2014 - 2016 under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program fall short of the statutory targets. The Administrator has asked me to respond to you on her behalf.

Under the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, the EPA is required to set annual standards for the RFS program each year. The statute requires the EPA to establish annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuels that apply to gasoline and diesel produced or imported in a given year.

In our June 10, 2015, proposal we made a preliminary determination that the market would experience significant uncertainty if the EPA were to ignore the constraints on supply and set the standards at the statutory targets, as we expect that there would be widespread shortfalls in supply under those circumstances. The proposal sought to balance two dynamics: Congress's clear intent to increase renewable fuels over time to address climate change and increase energy security, and real-world circumstances that have slowed progress towards such goals. In order to provide the certainty that investors and others in the market need, we proposed using the tools Congress provided to make adjustments to the law's volume targets. Though we proposed using the authority provided by Congress, we nevertheless proposed standards for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would result in ambitious, achievable growth in biofuels.

Sincerely,

7 & Q.U.CT

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 8 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable James M. Inhofe United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inhofe:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301
 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the
 Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of
 boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

126. Teles

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 8 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable James Lankford U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lankford:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301
 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the
 Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of
 boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

126.766

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 8 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank Lucas U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301
 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the
 Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of
 boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

J. 18. N. Com

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 8 2014

OFFICE: OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301
 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the
 Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of
 boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Jate . Tela

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 8 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Cole U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cole:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301
 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the
 Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of
 boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

1.16.7ch

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 8 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Bridenstine U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bridenstine:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301
 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the
 Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of
 boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

146.7clan

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 28 2014

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Coburn United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Coburn:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, 2014, to U.S. Environmental Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Clean Power Plan for Existing Power Plants that was signed by the Administrator on June 2, 2014, and published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2014. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

Climate change induced by human activities is one of the greatest challenges of our time. It already threatens human health and welfare and our economic well-being, and if left unchecked, it will have devastating impacts on the United States and the planet. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, accounting for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

The Clean Power Plan aims to cut energy waste and leverage cleaner energy sources by doing two things. First, it uses a national framework to set achievable state-specific goals to cut carbon pollution per megawatt hour of electricity generated. Second, it empowers the states to chart their own paths to meet their goals. The proposal builds on what states, cities and businesses around the country are already doing to reduce carbon pollution, and when fully implemented in 2030, carbon emissions will be reduced by approximately 30 percent from the power sector across the United States when compared with 2005 levels. In addition, we estimate the proposal will cut the pollution that causes smog and soot by 25 percent, avoiding up to 100,000 asthma attacks and 2,100 heart attacks by 2020.

Before issuing this proposal, the EPA heard from more than 300 stakeholder groups from around the country, including from Oklahoma, to learn more about what programs are already working to reduce carbon pollution. These meetings, with states, utilities, labor unions, nongovernmental organizations, consumer groups, industry, and others, reaffirmed that states are leading the way. The Clean Air Act provides the tools to build on these state actions in ways that will achieve meaningful reductions and recognizes that the way we generate power in this country is diverse, complex and interconnected.

We appreciate your views about the effects of the proposal. As you know, we are currently seeking public comment on the proposal, and we encourage you and all interested parties to provide us with detailed comments on all aspects of the proposed rule. The public comment period will remain open for 120 days, until October 16, 2014. We have submitted your letter to the rulemaking docket, but additional comments can be submitted via any one of these methods:

- Federal eRulemaking portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- E-mail: <u>A-and-R-Docket@epa.gov</u>. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 in the subject line of the message.
- Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-9744. Include docket ID number HQ-OAR-2013-0602 on the cover page.
- Mail: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mailcode 28221T, Attention Docket ID No. OAR–2013-0602, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460.
- Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or at (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

13-6.7ch

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Steve Daines United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Daines:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

The Honorable Bill Cassidy United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

OFFICE OF WATER

Dear Senator Cassidy:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kuellf. Kopous Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Doug LaMalfa House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman LaMalfa:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Robert Bishop House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bishop:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemethy Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Paul Gosar House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gosar:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Steve Pearce House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pearce:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable David Schweikert House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Schweikert:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Don Young House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Aaron Schock House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Schock:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemethy. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Justin Amash House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Amash:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Lamar Smith House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemethy. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Randy Weber House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Weber:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Koporis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

.IAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Tom McClintock House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McClintock:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kerneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Chris Stewart House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Stewart:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Doug Lamborn House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lamborn:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Mike Simpson House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Simpson:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kewell J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Jaime Herrera Beutler House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Herrera Beutler:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Walter B. Jones House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jones:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Mike Conaway House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Conaway:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Mick Mulvaney House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mulvaney:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Dan Benishek House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Benishek:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kweth J. Kopocie



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kewethy. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Joe Barton House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barton:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth of Kopour



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Jim Bridenstine House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bridenstine:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kewethy. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Adam Kinzinger House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kinzinger:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Mike Kelly House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemeth J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Kevin Cramer House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cramer:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kemeth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Robert B. Aderholt House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Aderholt:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kapous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Tim Huelskamp House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Huelskamp:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rohrabacher:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Jason Smith House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kapocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Bill Huizenga House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Huizenga:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Charles R. Boustany Jr. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Boustany:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kenethy. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Billy Long House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable David McKinley House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kuneth J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Ann Wagner House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Wagner:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kemeth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Louie Gohmert House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gohmert:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable David G. Valadao House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Valadao:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Mac Thornberry House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Thornberry:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kewell J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Jeb Hensarling House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hensarling:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Mo Brooks House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brooks:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Tom Marino House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Marino:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kapous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Adrian Smith House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemethy. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Cathy McMorris Rodgers House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman McMorris Rodgers:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kuneth J. Kapous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Jeff Miller House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Miller:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Koporcis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Joseph Pitts House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pitts:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Kristi Noem House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Noem:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kuneth J. Koporis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Scott Tipton House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Tipton:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kuneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Richard Hudson House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hudson:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Mark Amodei House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Amodei:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Keweth J. Kapocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Cynthia Lummis House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Lummis:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Lou Barletta House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barletta:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kaponis Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Doug Collins House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kewell J. Kopois



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Rick Crawford House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crawford:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kewell J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Tim Walberg House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Walberg:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Bill Flores House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Flores:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Kapacis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Glenn Thompson House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Thompson:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Keweth J. Kaprais



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

The Honorable Paul Cook House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515 OFFICE OF WATER

Dear Congressman Cook:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keweth J. Koponis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Jeff Denham House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Denham:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kuneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Dave Reichert House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Reichert:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Alan Nunnelee House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Nunnelee:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Chris Collins House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Keusthy. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

The Honorable Trent Franks
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICE OF WATER

Dear Congressman Franks:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kewell J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Sam Johnson House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemeth S. Koponia



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Ken Calvert House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Calvert:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Keweth J. Kopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Kevin McCarthy House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCarthy:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kuneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Mike Rogers House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rogers:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemeth J. Koprin



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Richard Hanna House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hanna:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Mike Pompeo House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pompeo:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kenneth J. Kopocia



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Raúl Labrador House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Labrador:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemeth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Kevin Yoder House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yoder:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kewell J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Ted S. Yoho House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yoho:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kemeth J. Kapocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

The Honorable Stephen Fincher House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

OFFICE OF WATER

Dear Congressman Fincher:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kemeth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Thomas Massie House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Massie:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kuneth J. Kapris



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF

The Honorable Rodney Davis House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Davis:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Kemeth J. Kopour



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Marsha Blackburn House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Blackburn:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Lynn Jenkins House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Jenkins:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemeth J. Kaporis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JAN 2 9 2015

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Joe Wilson House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wilson:

Thank you for your November 13, 2014, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requesting an extension of the public comment period for the U.S. Department of the Army's and the EPA's proposed rulemaking to define the scope of the Clean Water Act consistent with science and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The agencies' rulemaking process is among the most important actions we have underway to ensure reliable sources of clean water on which Americans depend for public health, a growing economy, jobs, and a healthy environment.

The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers published the proposed rule in the Federal Register on April 21, 2014, and originally provided for a 91-day public comment period. The agencies subsequently extended the public comment period an additional 91 days until October 20, 2014. In order to afford the public greater opportunity to benefit from the EPA Science Advisory Board's reports on the proposed jurisdictional rule and on the EPA's draft scientific report, "Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence," and to respond to requests from the public for additional time to provide comments on the proposed rule, the agencies again extended the public comment period until November 14, 2014, for a total length of 207 days.

The agencies believe that the 207-day public comment period provided the public with sufficient opportunity to review the proposed rule, the draft Connectivity Report, and the SAB's review of the draft Connectivity Report and the scientific basis of the proposed rule. As a result, the agencies did not further extend the public comment period beyond November 14, 2014. Now that the comment period has closed, the agencies are currently working to review the public comments we have received on the proposed rule as we work to develop a final rule.

Thank you again for your letter. We look forward to working with Congress as our Clean Water Act rulemaking effort moves forward. Please contact me if you have additional questions on this issue, or your staff may contact Denis Borum in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at borum.denis@epa.gov or (202) 564-4836.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 22 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gene Green U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Green:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 22 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Robert E. Latta U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Latta:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Kelly U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/wepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.2 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Pete Olson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Olson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ann Kirkpatrick U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Kirkpatrick:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.2 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SFP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kevin Cramer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cramer:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Bridenstine U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bridenstine:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/acpa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.Cal



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kyrsten Sinema U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Sinema:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. M.C.L



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Reid Ribble U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ribble:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SFP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Morgan Griffith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/a/epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SFP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Johnson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Glenn Grothman U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Grothman:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Frank Lucas U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rodney Davis U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Davis:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Garret Graves U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Graves:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@cpa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.L.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ruben Hinojosa U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hinojosa:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-2 C. 7-Cal



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Richard Hudson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hudson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-8 C. 7-Cal



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dan Newhouse U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Newhouse:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-8 C3. Tolal



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE: OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David McKinley U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McKinley:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.2 B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SFP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Chabot U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Chabot:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Henry Cuellar U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/acepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Renacci U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Renacci:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-2 B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ralph Abraham U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Abraham:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/a/epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-8 B. 7-61



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Knight U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Knight:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. M.C.L



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gary Palmer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Palmer:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 C. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Bost U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bost:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-2 C. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Thomas Massie U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Massie:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Barry Loudermilk U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Loudermilk:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jim Costa U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Costa:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gregg Harper U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harper:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.00 P.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Earl "Buddy" Carter U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Carter:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at https://epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Posey U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Posey:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Pete Sessions U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sessions:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Sanford Bishop U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bishop:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Flores U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Flores:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Scott Perry U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perry:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Adam Kinzinger U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kinzinger:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Fleming U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Duncan Hunter U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hunter:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brian Babin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Babin:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.00 P. C. C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David Joyce U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Joyce:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy Hulgren U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hulgren:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

Jag B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bob Gibbs U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gibbs:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy Barr U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barr:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. M.LL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Scott Tipton U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Tipton:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Al Green U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Green:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Moolenaar U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Moolenaar:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 P. C. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lynn Jenkins U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lamar Smith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Stephen Fincher U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fincher:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ann Wagner U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Wagner:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Scalise U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Scalise:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Billy Long U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Long:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Sensenbrenner:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brad Ashford U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ashford:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy Weber U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Weber:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ken Buck U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Buck:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/a.epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

128 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brett Guthrie U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Guthrie:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Susan Brooks U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Brooks:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.00 C. Mace



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike Pompeo U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pompeo:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.8 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Evan Jenkins U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rick Crawford U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crawford:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Renee Ellmers U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Ellmers:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.9 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Ryan U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ryan:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Austin Scott U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Scott:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Hal Rogers U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rogers:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

120.7.61



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Leonard Lance U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lance:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Walter B. Jones U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jones:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy Neugebauer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Neugebauer:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Luke Messer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Messer:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.4 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SFP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mo Brooks U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brooks:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-2 C. Tale



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Adrian Smith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Stivers U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Stivers:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ed Whitfield U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Whitfield:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. 7-61



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Collin Peterson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Peterson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Mike D. Rogers U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rogers:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeb Hensarling U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hensarling:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Patrick Tiberi U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Tiberi:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE: OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rob Woodall U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Woodall:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Alex Mooney U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mooney:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.2 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Fred Upton U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Upton:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joe Barton U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barton:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Brad Wenstrup U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Wenstrup:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chuck Fleischmann U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fleischmann:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David Schweikert U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Schweikert:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Larry Bucshon U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bucshon:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.00 C. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Cedric Richmond U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Richmond:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Malel



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael McCaul U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McCaul:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bruce Westerman U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Westerman:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kay Granger U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Granger:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable K. Michael Conaway U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Conaway:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Collins U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Shimkus U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Shimkus:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tom Marino U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Marino:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Diane Black U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Black:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable David Rouzer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rouzer:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Gus M. Bilirakis U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bilirakis:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Keith Rothfus U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rothfus:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 C. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Terri Sewell U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Sewell:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ted S. Yoho U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Yoho:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh(aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. 7-CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Chris Collins U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Collins:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Sam Johnson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael Doyle U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Doyle:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Sean P. Duffy U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duffy:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/acpa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.L.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable John Culberson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Culberson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Male



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jackie Walorski U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congesswoman Walorski:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

120 B. Maler



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Filemon Vela U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Vela:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Michael Simpson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Simpson:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-8 B. 7-44



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Todd Young U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/aepa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.8 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Andy Harris U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Harris:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jason Smith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Smith:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mile



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Randy Forbes U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Forbes:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 C. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Doug Lamborn U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lamborn:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-2 B. Maler



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve King U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman King:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Phil Roe U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Roe:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Vicky Hartzler U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Hartzler:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Marsha Blackburn U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Blackburn:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Ryan Zinke U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Zinke:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1-0 C. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Will Hurd U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hurd:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Patrick McHenry U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman McHenry:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Kevin Brady U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Brady:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/acpa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 C. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Charles W. Dent U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Dent:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Lou Barletta U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Barletta:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bill Huizenga U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Huizenga:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mall



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Blane Luetkemeyer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Luetkemeyer:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Huelskamp U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Huelskamp:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rick Allen U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Allen:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Steve Pearce U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pearce:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.9 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Joseph R. Pitts U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pitts:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mach



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Tim Murphy U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. M.C.



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Jeff Dunham U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Dunham:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh/a.epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

12 B. Mill



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Dan Benishek U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Benishek:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Bradley Byrne U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Byrne:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 B. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

SEP 2 2 2015

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

The Honorable Rod Blum U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Blum:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, 2015, to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) proposed rule. The Administrator asked that I respond on her behalf.

As you know, the EPA sets NAAQS to protect public health and the environment from six common pollutants, including ground-level ozone. The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to review these standards every five years to ensure that they are sufficiently protective. On November 25, 2014, the EPA proposed to strengthen the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects.

As you note we have made great progress in improving air quality and public health in the United States, and it has not come at the expense of our economy. Indeed, over the past 40 years, air pollution has decreased by nearly 70 percent while the economy has tripled. The recently adopted clean air regulations you mention will certainly improve ozone levels across the country, and as a result, we expect more areas to have improved air quality in the future.

I appreciate your comments on the ozone proposal and have asked my staff to place your letter in the docket for the rulemaking.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Josh Lewis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at lewis.josh@epa.gov or (202) 564-2095.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator

1.0 C. M.CL



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable James Lankford United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Lankford:

Thank you for your July 24, 2015, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, expressing your support for the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality's request for a public interest waiver of the American Iron and Steel provisions for communities with a population of 10,000 or less.

Public Law 113-235, the "Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015," continues the requirement for the use of American iron and steel products in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund projects for public water systems. For the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act amended the CWA (Section 608) to include permanent requirements for the use of American iron and steel in CWSRF projects. The language also sets forth certain circumstances under which the EPA may waive the AIS requirement. The EPA continues to follow the congressional directive for implementing the AIS requirement.

As part of the AIS implementation process, the EPA will post ODEQ's waiver request on our dedicated AIS website (http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/aisrequirement.cfm) for the required 15-day public comment period. We will consider all comments received prior to approval or denial of the request. Anyone can submit comments to dwsrfwaiver@epa.gov or cwsrfwaiver@epa.gov regarding the waiver request for small systems.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have any further questions, you may contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2703 or Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kundhelkopous



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Frank Lucas House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lucas:

Thank you for your July 24, 2015, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, expressing your support for the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality's request for a public interest waiver of the American Iron and Steel provisions for communities with a population of 10,000 or less.

Public Law 113-235, the "Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015," continues the requirement for the use of American iron and steel products in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund projects for public water systems. For the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act amended the CWA (Section 608) to include permanent requirements for the use of American iron and steel in CWSRF projects. The language also sets forth certain circumstances under which the EPA may waive the AIS requirement. The EPA continues to follow the congressional directive for implementing the AIS requirement.

As part of the AIS implementation process, the EPA will post ODEQ's waiver request on our dedicated AIS website (http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/aisrequirement.cfm) for the required 15-day public comment period. We will consider all comments received prior to approval or denial of the request. Anyone can submit comments to dwsrfwaiver@epa.gov or cwsrfwaiver@epa.gov regarding the waiver request for small systems.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have any further questions, you may contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2703 or Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemetholkopocis



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Steve Russell House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Russell:

Thank you for your July 24, 2015, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, expressing your support for the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality's request for a public interest waiver of the American Iron and Steel provisions for communities with a population of 10,000 or less.

Public Law 113-235, the "Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015," continues the requirement for the use of American iron and steel products in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund projects for public water systems. For the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act amended the CWA (Section 608) to include permanent requirements for the use of American iron and steel in CWSRF projects. The language also sets forth certain circumstances under which the EPA may waive the AIS requirement. The EPA continues to follow the congressional directive for implementing the AIS requirement.

As part of the AIS implementation process, the EPA will post ODEQ's waiver request on our dedicated AIS website (http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/aisrequirement.cfm) for the required 15-day public comment period. We will consider all comments received prior to approval or denial of the request. Anyone can submit comments to dwsrfwaiver@epa.gov or cwsrfwaiver@epa.gov regarding the waiver request for small systems.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have any further questions, you may contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2703 or Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

KunethJKopour



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Markwayne Mullin House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your July 24, 2015, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, expressing your support for the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality's request for a public interest waiver of the American Iron and Steel provisions for communities with a population of 10,000 or less.

Public Law 113-235, the "Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015," continues the requirement for the use of American iron and steel products in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund projects for public water systems. For the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act amended the CWA (Section 608) to include permanent requirements for the use of American iron and steel in CWSRF projects. The language also sets forth certain circumstances under which the EPA may waive the AIS requirement. The EPA continues to follow the congressional directive for implementing the AIS requirement.

As part of the AIS implementation process, the EPA will post ODEQ's waiver request on our dedicated AIS website (http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/aisrequirement.cfm) for the required 15-day public comment period. We will consider all comments received prior to approval or denial of the request. Anyone can submit comments to dwsrfwaiver@epa.gov or cwsrfwaiver@epa.gov regarding the waiver request for small systems.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have any further questions, you may contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2703 or Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator



WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable James M. Inhofe United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inhofe:

Thank you for your July 24, 2015, letter to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, expressing your support for the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality's request for a public interest waiver of the American Iron and Steel provisions for communities with a population of 10,000 or less.

Public Law 113-235, the "Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015," continues the requirement for the use of American iron and steel products in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund projects for public water systems. For the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act amended the CWA (Section 608) to include permanent requirements for the use of American iron and steel in CWSRF projects. The language also sets forth certain circumstances under which the EPA may waive the AIS requirement. The EPA continues to follow the congressional directive for implementing the AIS requirement.

As part of the AIS implementation process, the EPA will post ODEQ's waiver request on our dedicated AIS website (http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/aisrequirement.cfm) for the required 15-day public comment period. We will consider all comments received prior to approval or denial of the request. Anyone can submit comments to dwsrfwaiver@epa.gov or cwsrfwaiver@epa.gov regarding the waiver request for small systems.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have any further questions, you may contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2703 or Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kenneth J. Kopocis

Deputy Assistant Administrator

Kemeth & Kopous







The Honorable Reid J. Ribble U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ribble:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

J. P. B. P. CL

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Scott Perry U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perry:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Ed Perlmutter U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Perlmutter:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Donald Norcross U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Norcross:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.cpa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

U.S. Department of Energy

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson Chief Economist







The Honorable Dan Newhouse U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Newhouse:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Markwayne Mullin U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mullin:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

12000

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Alex X. Mooney U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Mooney:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

1-4 3.7.0

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Mark Meadows U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Meadows:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable David Loebsack U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Loebsack:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

1-8 B. J.Cu

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Raul R. Labrador U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Labrador:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenie-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency

and Renewable Energy U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Adam Kinzinger U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kinzinger:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

1-8 B. P.C

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Rolet Shinssan

Chief Economist







The Honorable Ron Kind U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kind:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

120.74

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Derek Kilmer U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kilmer:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

1-4 B. M.C.

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson
Assistant Secretary

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Molet Showson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Trent Kelly U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kelly:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable John Katko U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Katko:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable David P. Joyce U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Joyce:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely.

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable David W. Jolly U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Jolly:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

120.04

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Let Shomson







The Honorable J. French Hill U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hill:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency

and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Jody B. Hice U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Hice:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

1.000

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Jaime Herrera Beutler U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Herrera Beutler:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

1.4 3.7.61

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable H. Morgan Griffith U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Griffith:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

120.0.CL

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Chris Gibson U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Gibson:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

120.0.4

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Bill Foster U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Foster:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation

U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Rence L. Ellmers U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Ellmers:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

1-2 3.7.6

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Sean P. Duffy U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Duffy:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

1200

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Jeff Denham U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Denham:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

12000

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson
Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Holet Johans

Chief Economist







The Honorable Rodney Davis U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Davis:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Air and Radiation
U.S. Environmental Protection

1-4 3.7.61

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Rick Crawford U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Crawford:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist







The Honorable Jim Costa U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Costa:

Thank you for your July 31, 2015, letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Gina McCarthy, U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack, and U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz, regarding the role of forest bioenergy in meeting our Nation's energy and climate goals. They have asked us to respond on their behalf.

The President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy lay a foundation for a clean energy future and foster expansion of renewable energy, including biomass. At the same time, the President's Climate Action Plan highlights the critical role that America's forests play in addressing carbon pollution in the United States. Our agencies agree that production and use of biomass energy can be an integral part of regimes that promote conservation and responsible forest management. States also recognize the importance of forests, and many have been developing a variety of forest and land use management policies and programs that both address climate change and foster increased biomass utilization as part of their energy future.

¹ The revised draft Framework and SAB peer review request memo can be found at: http://epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/biogenic-emissions.html. Information regarding the SAB peer review process can be found at: www.epa.gov/sab/.

Under USDA's Wood to Energy Initiative, USDA has supported over 230 Wood Energy projects through nearly \$1 billion in grants, loans, and loan guarantees since 2009 through a host of programs, including the Renewable Energy for America Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. USDA has established state-wide wood energy teams in 19 states that are helping deliver needed technical and financial assistance to expand those markets further.

DOE recognizes the importance of wood as a renewable energy source. DOE is leading efforts to develop and demonstrate technologies for producing cost-competitive advanced biofuels from non-food biomass resources, including forest and wood resources, algae, and waste streams. These efforts require rigorous scientific study and evaluation to understand the impacts of various biomass feedstocks, especially woody resources, to optimize the benefits of their use.

In the context of the President's Climate Action Plan and All-of-the-Above Energy Strategy, DOE, EPA, and USDA will work together to ensure that biomass energy plays a role in America's clean energy future. As stated in your letter, the American people deserve a Federal policy that recognizes the benefits of forest bioenergy. Together, our agencies are working carefully and consistently to quantify the benefits of using wood for energy.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact us or your staff may contact Ms. Patricia Haman in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at (202) 564-2806; Ms. Janine Benner, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for House Affairs at (202) 586-5450; or Mr. Todd Batta, USDA's Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations at (202) 720-6643.

Sincerely,

Janet G. McCabe

1-2 3.7.61

Acting Assistant Administrator Office of Air and Radiation U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency

Dr. David T. Danielson

Assistant Secretary

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Dr. Robert Johansson

Chief Economist